The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,189, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance... Rs.32 Single Copy for Cash ..... As. 4

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Agents for the *Seafield*.
Bombay, 29th Jan. 1862.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

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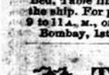
She has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Bed, Table linen and Cabin furniture will be found by the ship. For passage apply to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents, Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1862.

FOR CALICUT.



THE fast sailing Ship SOUTHERN CROSS, will leave for Calicut on MONDAY the 10th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co.

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Agents C. and B. S. N. Coy. limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching one of their Steamers to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate ports on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd February.
,, ,, the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

No Freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
1st February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer SINDIAN, Captain Betts, for Kurrachee, on the 6th February next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply as above.
1st February 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, Captain Main, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For passage freight, &c. apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after the 9th instant.
Bombay, 5th Feb. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wollen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office, Bazar Gate Street, Hope Hill.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th Feb., at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 5th February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, TOMORROW THURSDAY the 6th February, at 5 P. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. Robinson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents for the *Seafield*.
Bombay, 4th January 1862.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately alienated to them by Government, namely lots numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase, from Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden: Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.
Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

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THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.
THE MADRAS ARMY LIST
Corrected up to 1st of October.
THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES,
Corrected up to the present time.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received "the Bombay Almanack" for 1862, which is beautifully printed and full of clearly arranged information.—*Friend of India, Jan. 9.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1862*, published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increase of attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The 'English Directory' is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December 25.*

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India Acts; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January 2.*

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January 2.*

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1862*, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and we see no reason why another has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Exchange and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Military Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December 28.*

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

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NOTICE.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

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PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
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2nd quality	Qts.	,, 24
Do.	Pts.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—		
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Do.	Pts.	,, 20
2nd quality	Qts.	,, 36
Do.	Pts.	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
MOSELLE—		
Sparkling	Qts.	,, 40
Do.	Pts.	,, 20
CLARET—		
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Medoc	Qts.	,, 18
Do.	Pts.	,, 12
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WHISKEY, Scotch)	Qts.	,, 24
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Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 21, and 28, and Jan. 4..		1 14
United Service Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28		1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, Dec. 21 and 28.....		1 4
The Engineer, Dec. 20, and 27, and Jan. 3		1 4
Jackson's Weekly Journal, Jan. 1		0 8
The Æra, Dec. 22, and 29		1 4
Punch, Jan. 4		0 6
The Lancet, Jan. 4		0 12
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Herapath's Railway Journal, Dec. 21, and 28...		1 4
Weekly Times, Dec. 22, and 29		0 8
Evening Mail, Dec. 18, to Jan. 3		3 0
Lloyds Weekly News, Dec. 22 and 29		0 12
Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4		2 8
Bell's Life in London, Dec. 22 and 29		1 4
Les Modes Parisiennes, Dec. 29		0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street.

HERBERT & CO.

HAVE just received the following NEW OPERA. —The Puritan's Daughter, a grand Romantic Opera, in three Acts; the Libretto Written by A. V. Bridgeman; the Music composed by M. W. Balfe.

Contents.

Act 1.

Overture—
Chorus—"Here's to wine, and here's to beauty."
Duet—"I would ask a question." (Comic.)
Song,—"My own sweet child."
Duet,—"Oh, father, pity!"
Duet,—"Oh, reflect ere you decide."
**Cavatina,—"Pretty, lovely, modest flower."
**Ballad,—"Bliss for ever past."

Act II.

Recit. and Romance,—"How peal on peal of thunder rolls."
Trio,—"By the tempest overtaken."
Cabaletta,—"Can it be, do I dream?
Drinking Song,—"Let others sing the praise of wine."
*Ballad,—"The Paradise of Love."
Trio,—"What man worthy of the name."

Act III.

*Ballad,—"Hail, gentle sleep."
Ballad,—"A loving daughter's heart."

N.B.—Those marked thus (*) have transposed Editions.

Favourite Airs from Balfe's Opera,—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by W. H. Calicott, in 2 Books.

W. H. Holmes's Fantasia,—"The Puritan's Daughter."

Brinley Richards's—"Bliss for ever past."

Brinley Richards's Fantasia on the Favourite Airs.

Galop, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.

The Storm Valse, from—"The Puritan's Daughter, arranged by C. Coote.

Quadrille, from—"The Puritan's Daughter," arranged by C. Coote.

Kuhe's Fantasia on—"The Puritan's Daughter."

Other arrangements in the Press.

HERBERT & Co.
Bombay, Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

The following Chromolithographic Pictures, being perfect copies of originals, by celebrated masters, are available:—

Framed.		
Turner's Ulysses, 40 by 31	Rs.	75 0
——— Moonlight at Millbank		20 0
Harding's Saarburg near Treves, 28 by 24.....		38 0
Unframed.		
Turner's Bacchus and Ariadne.....		18 0
——— Italy (Childe Harold's Pilgrimage)....		18 0
——— Moonlight at Millbank.....		12 0
Stanfield's Leaving Port		18 0
——— Morning after the Wreck.....		12 0
——— Three Cliff Bay		12 0
Cooper's Cows in a Meadow		16 0
——— Meadow Land		12 0
A happy Trio		25 0
Richardson's Pass of the Grimsell		16 0
——— Toamini, *Sicily*		16 0
Harding's Saarbourg near Treves		18 0
——— Unterseen, Switzerland		16 0
——— Eton College		16 0
——— Val de St. Nicholas		10 0
——— Mythen Mountains		12 0
Rowbotham's Sunnyside, the *Residence of Washington Irving*.....		12 0
——— Abbotsford		12 0
——— Pallanza		12 0
——— Heidelberg		12 0
——— Lake of Garda.....		10 0
——— Bay of Baice		10 0
Callow's Views of Italy		20 0
——— Abbeville.....		9 0
——— Cologne		12 0
——— San Salute—*Venice*		12 0
——— Broadstairs		12 0
Buckley's Consolation and reconciliation, a pair, small		12 0
Pyne's Windsor Castle.....		16 0
——— Clifton		16 0
Pape's Lake of Geneva.....		12 0
——— Reichenbach		12 0
Dodgson's St. Paul's, *London*.....		12 0
Dodly's Notre Dame, *Romanza*.....		12 0
Gunerman's Harvest Scene.....		12 0
——— An Alpine Scene		12 0
——— Donwell Abbey		12 0
The British Controversialist and Literary Magazine, 1859...		2 4
The Satires of Juvenalis		2 8
Recreative Science, 2 vols....		7 8
Lett's Sermon Register		7 8
Popular Rhymes of Scotland, By Robt. Chambers		2 8
Whittaker's improved edn. of Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England		4 3
Fables de la Fontaine		3 0
Capenter's Manual of Physiology		7 12
Sermons, on the State of the Dead; Past, Present, and Future, By Revd. G. P. Badger, Chaplain, Bombay		3 0
The Confessions of a Catholic Priest		5 0
Hope Deferred, Not Lost: a Narrative of Missionary Effo t in South America, in connexion with the Patagonian Missionar Society, Edited by the Rev. G. P. Despard, B. A. Honorary Secretary		8 12
Sabbath Evening Readings, or the New Testament, Collosians and Thessalonians, by the Rev. J. Cumming, D. D., F. R. S. E.		3 0
Life Thoughts, By H. W. Beecher, cheap edn. complete		2 4
——— do. second series, being notes from Plymouth Pulpit, by Augustus Moore...		1 12
Basket of Fragments: Notes from Sermons preached by the late Rev. T. J. Creation, Northamptonshire, by the author of "Scripture Stories," &c...		4 0
Notes, Critical, Illustrative, and Practical on the Book of Job with a new translation and an introduc-ry dissertation, by the Rev. A. Barnes		3 8
Five Sermons on the five Points. Preached during Lent 1856, by W. Parks, B. A.		1 8
A Short View of the whole Scripture History, &c. &c., By J. Watts, D. D.		2 12
Scripture Proverbs for the Young, by Ingram Cobbin, A. M., author of the "Child's Commentator," &c.		1 0

DAVIS & COHEN.

Terms Cash.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th February, Messrs. DAVIS & COHEN will sell by Public Auction, at the Commerc

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 5th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credita)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 013/16 to 2s. 2d
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 09/16d. to 2s. 2d
Calcutta	sight	100
Madras	30 do. do.	99½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 214 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ₹ cent.	38 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	24½ do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30½
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	2½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ₹ sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ₹ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ₹ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ₹ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 ₹ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	3,500	450 ₹ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 800 Div
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
rner Western Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throsbie Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan.....		Nominal.
,, Loan 1835–36.....		89½
,, Loan 1842–43.....		89½
,, Loan 1854–55.....		89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan		100
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.....		107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Gerlin	,, 250	do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227	do.
German Crowns	,, 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204	
Bar Silver	,, 106	
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s.	0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s.	6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s.	0d.
To Rice Ports	£3 15s. 0d.	
To China	No. 10 per candy.	
To Clyde	£3 5s.	

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 4th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
Old Broach, and Surat,		None.
Dholleras,	,,	Rs. 175 to 180
Oomrawutties	,,	175 to 180
Compta,	,,	175 to 176
Dharwar Sawginned	,,	235 to 236
New Surtee, and Nuggur	,,	194 to 195
Kh andeish,	,,	180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	,,	204 to 205
Dholleriah	,,	189 to 190
Oomrawutties ..... (March and April).....	,,	186 to 187
Veravole ..... Do.).....	,,	172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned ..... Do.	,,	237 to 238
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-9 to 5-1		per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6-10 to 6-12	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	24 to 25	
	33 to 34	

COCHIN MARKET.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 25.)

There is little change in our Oil Market to notice, and difficult to give any correct quotation in the Bazaar purchases by retail of a few Chodnas are being made, which would be equal to about Rs. 98 per Candy laid down in the Yards ; but beyond this we hear of no transactions, and the deliveries upon outstanding contracts are nil. This does not augur well, for at this season of the year the supply should be large, as the weather has been most favourable for the preparation of Copprah, and we fear that the large extent of Copprah to the Calcutta and Bombay Markets will tell heavily upon our Export of Oil this year. With the vessels now loading in rough numbers, Calcutta will have taken of Copprah cwt. 32330 other places on the coast cwt. 2000, this would be equal in Oil to cwt. 43457, to say nothing of the export from Alleppy, which affects our market in the same ratio.

In other produce we have not much change to report.

FREIGHT.—There is no Oil tonnage available, the *Westminster* has been booking measurement to 75, and the *Polly* is now advertised on the berth.

From Tinnevelly we have advices to 18th Inst. The price of Cotton remained nominal at Rs. 107 but nothing doing. Deliveries had much fallen off, and it was presumed that the crop had been nearly exhausted. The Export including what was then loading and in godown, had reached 900,000 by far the largest crop ever exported.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	2	0	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ...	,,	2	2	0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	2	8	0 ,,
Madras, sight	,,	2	0	0 ,,
3 days' sight ...	,,	2	2	0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	2	8	0 ,,
Colombo, sight				
3 days' sight } Nominal.				
16 days' sight }				

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 70, Threadne ., London.
Paid up Capital—£444,000.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England.
} The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¼d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank s bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. If the amounts to be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

February 4th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 2 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	,,	,,	3	,,
Do.	12	,,	,,	6	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

On Purchase or Sale of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities f safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's B. ls, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or upon proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custod ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, als Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Fow ns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchang :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.		
,, 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand		1s. 11¼d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers in the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 ,,

Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 30.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of sale in Bills, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER..... M. BALFOUR, Esq., In India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay ..... H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta* ... H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
Manager at Madras..... E. MORRISS, Esq.
,, do. *Agra* ..... W. BIRKS, Esq.
,, do. *Kurrachee*... R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do. do. *Lahore* ..... HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do. do. *Umritsur* ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
,, do. *Hong-kong*... H. NOBLE, Esq.
,, do. *Shanghai* ... H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

THE BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current r tes of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.		
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s. 0¾d.		
,, 3 months' sight.....	2s. 0d.		
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s. 11¾d.		
,, 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.		
On demand			
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.		
On Ireland			

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not ess than Rs.71,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 2 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of Interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all Interest eposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly th Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Assurance in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or Mother Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittances is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and surfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACAULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 5th January 1863.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb.	3 Gypti	Scrais	Mauritius 12 Dec.
	4 Mahanaj (s).....	Parker.....	Surat 3 Feb.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis.....	Surat 3 Feb.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb.	4 Colbert.....	Bommelare ...	Colombo.
	Monkva	Tohl	Cape Negrais.
	Telegraph)s)	Kiddor.....	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Major and Mrs. Hunter, and two children ; Mr. Sanderson ; and 69 natives.

Per steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson ; 99 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—Captain Piors ; and 75 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Snowdrop*, T. Armstrong, bound to Cochin.
Ship *Silesia*, J. Martin, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, for Southampton, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Brecheorth.—1,534 tons Coals.

Margaret.—200 kegs Red Lead, 120 kegs White Lead, 2 boxes paint, 30 cases Oil, 4 cases Clothing, 4 barrels Ale, 7 cases Strapping, and Lace, 11 hhds. Wine, 2 casks Hoes, 110 bundles Steel, 2,638 Fagots Steel, 96 cases Copper, 128 packages Cordage, 27 packages Beads, 4,120 packages Mooltan Indigo, 13 531 packages Iron, 178 tons and 8 cwt., cakes, 1,316 spruce Deals, 2 cases Samples, 18 packages Glass Ware, 88 casks Fire Clay, 60 barrels Coal Tar, 200 barrels Coal-pitch, 5 bales Linens.

From Glasgow.

Duke of Wellington.—7 butts Sherry, 28 cases Ports, 15 cases Clarets, 37 barrels Wine, 10 cases Rum, 6 barrels Whisky, 5 tierces Lead Pipes, 9 casks Paint, 39 crates Earthenware, 8,037 casks Spelter, 12 casks Copperas, 47 cases Acid, 2 cases Provisions, 1,950 packages Merchandise, 6 packages Samples, 25,879 packages Railway Chairs, and 3 packages Soda.

From Suez and Aden.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—Ballast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 4th February 1862.

For London.

Minerva.—1,000 small bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Agricola.—5 bales Cow Hides, 27 corges, Ebram Dada ; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 740 bundles Coir Yarn, 200½ cwt., F. Chambers : 126 pieces E. Teeth, 11 cwt. 4 lbs., Dossabhoy Bomunjee.

Vittoria.—1,200 bags Rapeseed, 1,800 cwt., Judoo Ragwojee.

Cassibelanus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee.

Her Majesty.—1 box China Jars, 4 boxes Lacquered China Chairs, 8 numbers, Hormusjee Cursejee.

Vernon.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.

St. Robert Lowe.—945 pieces E. Teeth, 60 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Liverpool.

General Neill.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Govind Girthur.

Peter Maxwell.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Wookerdy Khetsee ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Govinda Hurry ; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khatsey Toolany ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Judoo Ragowjee.

Egeria.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Woomerbhoy Chanbhoy ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Furdonjee and Co.

Typhoon.—296 bundles Coir Yarn 84 cwt., Vithuldass Gocouldass ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Sultanjan Essa ; 421 bags Linseed, 2104 cwt., Mooljee and Co.

Natalia.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dhunjee Nathabhoy ; 874 bundles Coir Yarn, 35 cwt., Meejee Luckoo and Co ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz ; 2 bales Cotton, 3½ cwt., Meer Sausoon Moosy ; 55 bales Cotton 175 cwt., Furusram Beharcellall ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz.

Protector.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pursotum Tersy ; 65 bales Cotton, 237½ cwt., Courjee Ludha ; 200 bundles Hemp, 130 cwt., Iyalji Jairaz.

Herald.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Early Dawn.—33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Sapoorjee Soorabjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt , M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Morino.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Hindustan.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Petumber Ahmudjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hunsraz.

Mornington.—10½ bales Cotton, 36½ cwt., Megjee Dossa ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., George S. King and Co. ; 105 bales Cotton, 3678 cwt., Dhunjee Manockjee and Co.

Venivia.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.

Tudor.—200bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Gertrude.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Ramjee Moorjee ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Mathoo Lalljee ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Allalimbhoy Hubib ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lowjeebhoy Nursey Sons.

Startled Fawn.—1 case and 1 package Furnitures, Eduljee S. Daver.

Clara Wheeler.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co.

Bosphorus.—998 bundles Linseed, 499 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Concordia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass ; 4 bales Cotton. 14 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

For Marseilles.

Renniedes Anges.—1,000 Buffaloe Horns, 80 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Cashmere Shawls, 19 pieces, A. H. Huschke and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Pekin.*—52 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoyohund Joomka.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Pekin.*—27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Fazel Mahomed Essa and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nensook Mooltanchund ; 14 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Bomanjee Framjee Cama ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Samoonull Sobhamull.

For Calcutta.

Catherine Glen.—150 packages Cloves, 176 cwt., 1 package Printed Books, Heerjee Arut ; 1 package Bitlienuis, 1 do. Canjee Lecchathur.

Futtay Rahmon.—6 packages Persian Dates, 6 cwt., Meer Sausoon Moosy.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
294	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner) ...	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ...	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Suparatee.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock)
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Skinner ...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (screwette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Trounson ...	Calcutta.
610	Fiere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Geolnaz, (paddle yacht), Nicolls ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher. 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (psddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Ismet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ...	Nosie.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Aden.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
355	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher... ...	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White..... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
900	Punjaub, 19, Poulerein	England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2(paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Sedaseghur.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[o.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658	Agricola—Morwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 18)
534	Cassibelanus—Morwanjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Jan. 19)
581	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 21)
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
820	Minerva, Merry man.... ... Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
740	Ramillies, Wright—Grant Mitchell & Co.	
629	Seafield, Mackay—D H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
891	Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1112	Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co.	
850	Lauderdale, Bowen—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 23)
1277	Robert Lowe (s), Congreton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 28)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1068	Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1316	Bosphorus, Nicholls—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
619	Daly, Hamilton—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.	
1250	Feroza, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.	
970	General Neil, Clark.—W. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)
1300	General Peel, Congdon—J. P. Corforth.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
1195	Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
1334	Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
643	Moreno, White—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)
1149	Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.	
845	Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1273	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	
1075	Natalia, Maguire—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 13)
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l.Jan.9)
1272	Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
1039	Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
1650	Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
623	Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 20)
573	Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.	
2035	Red Jacket, Dillinger—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
787	Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 21)
1164	Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c l. Jan.9)
1069	Thorshill, Cunningham—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.	
1890	Tudor, Haviland—Killick Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1316	Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
560	Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1300	Behar (s), Brooks	(c. l. Feb. 4)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

1300	Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne.	(c. l. Feb. 4)

FOR HAVRE.

394	Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR AKYAB.

829	Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

635	Lancefield, (s) A. H

The Straits Settlement,
The Madras Presidency,
The Province of Pegu,
The Hydrabad Assigned Districts,
The Province of Oude,
The Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces,
Collection of Papers regarding cultivable Waste lands at the disposal of Government.

A very respectable quantity of light reading. We promise to read, mark and digest, inwardly and outwardly, every syllable of every one of the said papers, and to give our readers the full benefit of all the information, useful knowledge, original ideas &c. &c. contained in them. This, we need not tell them, cannot be done in a day, even by as many eyes as Argus had, though to be sure we have a great many more than that. Still, the subjects will keep.

IT is said, that an old clerk who died lately, and who was employed in the late Military Accountant General's office, was allowed the monthly sum of fifteen rupees for keeping the Marine Code up to date: that is, for adding to, curtailing or modifying the Regulations, in accordance with General Orders and other authorities referring to the Indian Navy, as they came into operation. The task was an easy one,—one which the deceased functionary probably thought he was fairly paid for, and one which he was quite able to perform in addition to the other duties for which he was paid more. On the old man's ceasing to carry out the said duty, it was suddenly discovered that to perform it sufficiently, some amount of professional skill was necessary. Diligent search was made for the fitting individual; and he was found impersonated in an unemployed Purser of the Indian Navy. But though the said Purser was unemployed, it was never thought that he could be allured by the fifteen rupees. Of course, it was only reasonable, too, to offer something, in addition for the professional skill which was to be prospectively developed, so, he was offered the munificent sum of seven hundred rupees monthly, which he accepted without demur, and which he has since drawn. This is reducing expenditure with a vengeance.

Moreover, in effecting the recent changes in the Military Pay and Audit departments, in accordance with the recommendation of the Military Finance Department at Calcutta, the duties of the Military Accountant were removed from the Accountant General's Department. The Accountant General's assistant to whom pertained the functions of Military Accountant, is still employed in the same office, though the duties have been transferred thence to the care of a military officer, who is in a double sense the present Military Accountant. The pay of this officer is a clear addition to the military expenses of the State. What absolute necessity there was for removing the duties away from an officer who is now cooling his heels for want of something to do, to a new officer,—at a monthly cost to the embarrassed Indian revenue of twelve hundred rupees a month, with regimental pay, batta, gratuity and presidency house rent,—remains yet to be ascertained. The reduction of expenditure would seem to be but a secondary consideration with the Military Finance Department.

KHANDALLA is becoming a place of increasing interest in this Presidency. By commercial men it is looked at as the head of the great Railway Incline, which is to open Bombay to the produce of Central India; by Military men it is recognized as the strategical pivot of the Western Presidency; by the tourist and stranger it is sought for its magnificent scenery and interesting associations.

But though Khandalla for so many years has been a place of considerable resort, and though few visitors to Bombay leave India without at least a visit to its wonders of nature and art, it has hitherto lain under the reproach of having no place whatever for divine worship—Khandalla has no Church.

Last rains about Rs. 5000 were collected from various sources, chiefly in Poona; Government heading the list with a contribution of Rs. 1,000, and the Railway Company with another.

Plans were immediately drawn and approved; simple designs from the best period of English Architecture; and in November the ground was broken. Already the building is 10 feet high, rising in a substantial style of masonry, which will enable this Church to lift its head, without fear or favor, among the great efforts of Architectural Engineering and Masonic skill, in its immediate neighbourhood. If the work can be kept going with the expedition hitherto attained, a suitable edifice will rise to greet the traveller on gaining the summit of the Ghat, by next June; or only seven months from its commencement.

But Bombay, though really interested in the erection of a Church at Khandalla has as yet had no opportunity of bearing her share in the expense of this building. About Rs. 1,000 only, are still required; and as Poona has liberally contributed, including most of the officers of Government, the builders turn to Bombay, in the confident hope that the work will not be marred for the want of this small sum. Only a few of the gentleman of Bombay have as yet been solicited. If all would help in proportion to these, the work is done. Nor is this an ever recurring appeal. The last few hundreds only of a considerable sum is asked to complete a necessary work, of some importance to Bombay. The promoters feel it is impossible that they can ask in vain; subscriptions payable to the Rev. Francis Gell, Chaplain of Kandalla, or to the Kandalla Church Fund, Oriental Bank.

THE Official Paper which we published on Monday last, relating to the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Government *anent* the abolition of the Government establishments at Broach and Surat for the examination and stamping of Cotton Bales, teaches three important lessons. The first is, that Government is capable of adopting the most unconscionable measures. In 1850 a communication was made by Government to the Chamber of Commerce, to the effect "that a regularly organized system of fraud existed in the packing of cotton for the Bombay market, the *average adulteration* having been found on careful examination to amount to about *one-third of the weight*. The consequence was that trade in the article became in a measure suspended, and it was justly feared that this important branch of commerce would be greatly curtailed." Consequent upon this communication, there was "considerable discussion between Government and the Chamber of Commerce," in which the Chamber must have floored its antagonist; for the result was that it "was resolved to put in force Regulation III. of the Act of 1829, and the chief leaders in the frauds were fined or imprisoned and the cotton confiscated." The paternal Government however, always very indulgent to its native or natural children, relented, and the cotton was "subsequently released." Even this amount of severity from so paternal a government was not without a very salutary effect. "The effect was almost instantaneous, frauds in the packing of cotton at once ceased, and, as already said, from being the most adulterated, Broach cotton became the best cotton in the Market. *This superiority has since been maintained.*" Now in the face of this "philosophy teaching by example," Government abolishes its supervision: abolishes it at a time when Government itself acknowledges the necessity of making, and is actually making, in other ways, efforts to secure a more marketable supply of Indian cotton for the English demand. Perhaps Government thought that as the dealers had for a whole decade behaved so well, they must have formed habits of honesty, which, like their skin, they could not change: that the superiority of the Broach Cotton must have become so established that it could not possibly "from being the most pure of the native seeded cotton ever again become the most adulterated."

If this be so, we can only say that Government does not know the character of the dealers with whom it has to deal: does not know in a word, how to deal with the Deil. With the Government eye fixed upon them, these fellows are able to transform themselves into angels of light, and to retain that marvellous transfiguration as long as that eye is fixed upon them. In this state, they are ever ready with smiles that a stranger would think might play upon an angel's face, or with tears that a stranger might think would not stain an angel's cheek. Say to them, with this eye upon them—'don't put sand in the cotton bales,' and with indignant horror they would exclaim with the treacherous Hazael—'What is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing'! No sooner, however, is this eye removed from them, than the imps in their true shapes surround the suspended cotton bag, like the hags in Macbeth around the cauldron, singing:—

> "Fair is foul, and foul is fair.
> Round about the patch'd bair go,
> In the black trap-morum throw
> Double, double, toil and trouble";

and they throw in the sand and gravel and morum, and trample it down fiendishly; while the maccuddum, the Hecate of the party, says:—

> 'O! well done! I commend your pains,
> And every one shall share i' th' gains."

We have no doubt that the "mild Hindoo" dealers were preparing for their work, when the Chamber of Commerce interposed to prevent it. Then the second lesson is, that the Chamber of Commerce is now alive to the commercial interests of the country and active in its efforts to prevent any injury to these, and in every way to promote them: that the Chamber is all-powerful for this purpose with Government, and able to prevent bad measures or to have them reversed. The Chamber on this occasion overturned the Government to the following effect.

"As the object to be attained by the abolition of the Government supervision is doubtless financial economy, the respectable dealers at Broach and Surat have suggested that a small fee per bale should be levied by the Government Inspectors, and that the establishment should thus be maintained. They express their entire willingness to meet such a charge in preference to being exposed to a renewal of the frauds which previously rendered their trade so hazardous. Beyond this, however, it appears to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to be at the present moment of vast importance that every effort should be made not only to preserve the character which this the purest of Indian cottons has already obtained, but to endeavour by every means to improve its quality and that of other growths. The Committee, therefore, view with the greatest alarm the withdrawal of the Government supervision which has hitherto been so beneficial, and they trust that the Government will consent to maintain the existing establishments either at their own cost or in the manner above suggested."

The Chamber of Commerce does not content itself with finding fault with the objectionable measure of Government. There would have been nothing practical in that course. It adopts a better one. Admitting the financial difficulty of Government, it provided a means of meeting this and of preventing loss; and then it strongly but courteously points out to Government the objectionable character of its measure, and proposes a better one. This is the proper course to adopt at all times in dealing with Government. Men who have nothing to do but find fault with Government measures, without offering in any way to assist Government, had better hold their tongues. They show that they are ignorant of the difficulties with which Government has to contend, or that they are destitute of sympathy with Government and of loyalty towards it. If Government is capable of adopting unconscionable measures, it is nevertheless a conscionable body; and must indeed be very bad if it will not do right when the right is properly pointed out. This our Government did. This, then, is the third lesson which the Official Paper teaches—that Government will always listen to respectful and loyal representations with reference to any of its measures, and will do the right that is pointed out to it. In this case, and in consequence of the representations and assistance of the Chamber of Commerce, Government passed the following "RESOLUTION. The former practice of examining and stamping Cotton Bales should be resumed. The expense is to be defrayed by the levy of a fee from the Cotton dealers, and the duty performed by special establishments as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce. It is understood that the fee will be paid voluntarily by the dealers.

"2. The above arrangement will continue in force only until an Act shall be passed sufficient for all purposes, as the supervision is a duty which belongs to the dealers and not to Government.

"Ordered that the above be communicated to the Collector of Surat, the Sub-Collector of Broach and the Police Commissioner N. D."

This is as it should be, and as, we are persuaded, it always would be under similar circumstances. We believe that it would have been a serious evil if Government had abolished its supervision at this time. We require every effort just now to improve the marketable character of our India cotton. Government must make sacrifices as well as the merchants to accomplish this important object. We are glad of the result of the Chamber of Commerce's action in this case, and trust that body will ever be alive to the commercial interests of the country, and ready with its valuable and essential assistance to Government.

Local News.

MR. MCCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—A grand performance will be given to-night at the Hippodrome, which continues to attract a large number of spectators on each occasion.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH.
OVERTURE "J. Martiri" ..... *Donizetti.*
WALTZ, "Friedens Palmen" ..... *Beal.*
SELECTION, (op) "Sicilian Vespers" ..... *Verdi.*
SCENE & ARIA ..... *Riel.*
Quadrille "Les Fete des Lilas" ..... *Lamotte.*
GALOP, "Neptune" ..... *D'Albert.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OPEN 437 MILES.
Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26th Jan., 1862.
COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 48,687.			
Amount	Rs.	26,455	8 7
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	33,358	8 7
Total...	Rs.	59,814	1 2

Corresponding Week last year. Open 297¼ Miles.
COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 40,971.			
Amount	Rs.	20,891	7 6
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	27,930	3 2
Total...	Rs.	48,821	10 8

REPORT OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(*From January 1st to December 31st*, 1861.)

At the close of another year, the Committee of the Indo-British Institution have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report to the numerous friends of the Institution.

The usual information as regards the admissions to, and withdrawals from, the schools, the amount of contributions and statement of the expenses, will be found in the accompanying tables.

It will be the Committee desire to express their thankful acknowledgements to the many kind Christian friends who (by their liberal aid) have enabled them to carry on the good work, they cannot but express, as they did in the last Report, their regret that the benefits of the Institution have not, for want of means, been more largely extended.

It will be seen that, although many admissions were made, the withdrawals have left us with almost the same number of children as in January 1861; and this chiefly arises from the necessity imposed by want of means, during the past few months, for refusing very many applications, and restricting the admissions to cases in which the parents or friends of the children to be admitted were willing to pay for them in full.

At the same time several of the senior Boys and Girls have been provided with situations, and are now placed in the way of earning their own livelihood.

The Committee have not been unmindful of the improvements which it was desirable, for the health and comfort of the children, should be made in the Institution; but they have only been able to lay on the Vehar Water. The provision of some more airy and convenient Hospital for the sick children is very necessary; but at present our means will not admit of our moving in this matter.

The Committee cannot but allude to the very great loss sustained by the Institution in the death of the Superintendent, the late Rev. Charles Green, M.A., whose zealous and unwearied exertions for the comfort and good of the children could not be surpassed. His labours for the good of the schools were unceasing, and whether in the education of the children or in their pastimes, he was alike ever ready and unflagging in his endeavours.

The Committee desire to acknowledge the continued exertions of the Master, Mr. H. Prescott, and the creditable manner in which he has brought the Boys forward.

They also desire to express their best thanks for the services so kindly bestowed gratuitously by Doctor Lisboa, in attending upon the children, to whose skill, under Divine Providence, they greatly attribute the freedom from sickness that has prevailed during the year under review.

The schools were examined on the 4th April by the Lord Bishop, who expressed the great pleasure he derived from the cheerful and intelligent way in which the answers were given. The Annual Examination took place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th ultimo, and was conducted by the Acting Superintendent Rev. F. J. Spring and the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, C.M.S., whose report was most gratifying, and very creditable to their Master and Mistresses. On the latter date prizes were distributed by Lady Elphinstone, the President of the Institution, to the most deserving of the children.

Through the liberality of a few friends we were enabled to give the children a feast on Her Majesty's Birthday, which was followed by the distribution amongst them of toys and play-things, to their great delight and amusement.

The exertions of the Ladies' Committee deserve the warmest acknowledgments of your Committee: their supervision of the Girls' School has been productive of great benefit.

Owing to the enhanced price of almost everything in Bombay, the expenses of the Institution have manifestly increased; while, on the other hand, very many of the liberal supporters of this excellent charity have quitted India; and although the means for carrying on the work have been obtained, it has not been without a great struggle.

The schools are supported almost wholly by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of work done in the girls' school; and we would earnestly appeal to the Christian community to continue and increase their contributions, that the benefits of the Institution may be extended to numerous poor children, whom, for want of funds, the Committee cannot now receive.

The instruction and the benefits conferred on many children who, but for this Institution, would probably have been left in hopeless ignorance and vice, speak forcibly as to its claims upon the community; and the Committee feel that an appeal on its behalf must come home to all and call forth a liberal response.

The balance in hand, Rs. 418-3-2, is but little more than one-third of the average expense for one month. The Committee would therefore earnestly solicit early and liberal contributions from all who take an interest in the Institution.

Return of Children in the Indo-British Institution for the year 1861.

	Number. Boys.	Girls.
Remaining on 1st January 1861.....	56	49
Admitted during the year	18	10
Total...	74	59
Entered G. I. P. Railway Company's Service	1	...
Entered Gun Carriage Department.....	4	...
Entered Bombay Education Society's Press'	1	...
Entered Merchant's Office as Clerk.....	1	...
Entered Service	...	4
Withdrawn by Parents or Guardians	11	5
Deceased.....	1	1
Total...	19	10
Total remaining on 31st December 1861...	55	49

	Yrs. M.			
		Europeans.....	1	...
		Indo-Britons.....	29	33
Eldest Boy.....	15	8	Indo-Portuguese	17	15
Youngest do.	3	0	Native Christians	7	2
Eldest Girl.....	20	0	Chinese ditto ...	...	1
Youngest do ...	6	4	Armenians	1	...
			Total..	55	49

Office-Bearers.

President.—the Lord Bishop.

Committee.—Captain J. T. Annesley, F. L. Brown, Esq.; Captain W. T. Chitty; F. D. Faithfull, Esq.; Rev. W. K. Fletcher; Rev. J. D. Gibson; E. Heycock, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; S Leathes, Esq.; Rev. F. J. Spring; and Rev. C. T. Wilson.

Ladies Committee.—Miss Brown; Mrs. Chitty; Mrs. Faithfull; Mrs. Fletcher; Mrs. Heycock; Mrs. Hunter; Mrs. Kennelly; Mrs. Leathes; Mrs. Mead; Mrs. Penzelley; Mrs. Robertson.

Captain Chitty—*Secretary and Treasurer.*
Captain J. T. Annesley.—*Auditor of Accounts.*
Reverend F. J. Spring—(*Acting.*)

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Seventh Day, Tuesday, 4th February, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadonathjee Brierutttanjee Maharaj vs. Cursondass Mooljee, and another.

Mr Bayley, with Mr. Scoble, instructed by *Messrs. Collier* and *Leathes*, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey, and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis for the defendants.

Mr. Barton watched the case on behalf of some of the Maharajas.

On Saturday the Court decided on the application for a nonsuit, that it should be refused and that the defence should be proceeded with.

Mr. Anstey having addressed the Court at great length for the defence, on Saturday afternoon, the case was adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning, when the following witness was called and examined.

THEIR LORDSHIPS took their seats on the bench shortly after eleven o'clock. The examination of the witnesses for the defence commenced.

Cursondass Mooljee called and examined by Mr. Anstey.—He stated that he was one of the defendants in this case. Was one of the Wallabhacharya sect that believed the Maharaj to be a goorroo. Was editor of the *Satya Prakash* at the time when the libel appeared, and his co-defendant was the printer. Had likewise conducted a Magazine and had written and published pamphlets. He was also somewhat familiar with the doctrines and customs of that religion, which was now broken up into many sects. There were at least one hundred sects, some of whom differed very widely. They also differed in morality as well as in religion. The creed of Wallubbacharya did not practise self denial; they were opposed to it. That sect commenced about 375 years ago. Wallubhacharya was a Telinga Brahmin. He founded that sect. According to the tradition in a book of the sect, Wallubhacharya disappeared in a flame of fire, and ascended upwards. The Maharajas marry among themselves and the Telinga Brahmins.

Mr. Bayley objected to this evidence on the ground that the witness was giving evidence of what he did not himself know but what he had read in the Book: if such book existed let it be put in and read. [Cited cases in support of his views.]

Mr. Anstey replied to Mr. Bayley's objection.

The Court overruled the objection.

Examination continued.—Those Telinga Brahmins who are induced to marry their daughters to the Maharajas are not in any influential position. He thought they were generally poor persons. He was prepared to state on his oath they were not Brahmins of high cast; and that the creed of Wallabhacharya is of a modern date. They were not preceptors of the ancient Hindoo religion. As a general rule the Vyshnuvs received religious instruction from the Maharaj, and that others were instructed by the Brahmins. The witness again made reference to the book.

Mr. Bayley objected and argued the point at some length.

Mr. Anstey replied at considerable length.

The Court enquired of the witness whether he had studied the book in question, and likewise the authorities relative to the religious instruction of his caste.

Witness replied in the affirmative.

The Court were of opinion that the witness should be interrogated relative to matters known to him of his own personal knowledge.

Mr. Anstey submitted that if that course was adopted it would be very injurious to the case of his client. The learned counsel again argued the point and cited several cases in support thereof.

Mr. Bayley replied to the arguments of Mr. Anstey and contended that the witness was not competent to give evidence relative to the doctrines of the Hindoo religion.

The Court were of opinion that the sectary should produce the book, and any question could be asked of him as to what the book contained.

Mr. Anstey observed that he did not wish to put any question to the witness in regard to the book.

Examination continued.—Any one that divulges the secrets of his spiritual guide, or of the God, should be born again in the condition of a dog. Numbers of doctrines of the Maharajas are of such a peculiar nature that none other than them are able to teach them. The books of sacred literature taught by the Maharajas are contained in this list [the list was handed in to the court after which the names of the books were read over by the witness.] Witness continued and stated that some of them were written in Sanscrit, and some in Guzerattee and others in Persian. He had heard some of the songs sung by female devotees in the presence of the Maharaj. Recognised papers (now produced) as containing some of the songs alluded to.

Mr. Anstey here read a translation from some of the papers containing the songs referred to [they were of an amorous description]. Witness continued: they were printed at the Union Press by the co-defendant. Krishna is the descendant of the amorous Maharaj, that was the belief of the sectaries. The belief of the Wallabhacharya sect is that Khrishna came into the world in the form of man—and that 16,000 women obtained salvation by having adulterous intercourse with Khrishna.

The Witness here read from an ancient dictionary some extracts and stated the literal meaning of the words there pointed out was "*Amourous sport with women.*"

Witness continued that the Maharaj was never supposed to die but that he afterwards entered into another state of intercourse with women. There is a vow made by both sexes that they would devote body, mind and wealth to the Maharaj. Persons that make that now understand that by that vow they should offer their wives and daughters for carnal purposes to the Maharaj. Had heard of instances where that had been done, that was the general reputation of the sect and the most devoted followers do offer up their wives and daughters to the Maharajas for carnal intercourse. All the Maharajas have carnal intercourse with the wives and daughters of their followers. The wives of the devoted followers of the sect were sent to the Maharajas before they were enjoyed by their bridegrooms. Witness stated that such instances came within his knowledge. And that the Maharajas still continued to have these carnal intercourses with their female devotees. One caste had endeavored to put a stop to these practices. That was the Bhattia caste, they convened a meeting and will be put down in consequence. The resolution that the females should only attend the temple at certain hours. That was known to be the case at the time, and was published in the newspapers. It was for the purpose of preventing the Maharaj from having intercourse with the female devotees. The Wallabha charya sect believe that the Maharajas have the power to absolve them from sin. Adultery is considered to be a great sin by the Hindoo religion, so likewise would it be considered a crime equivalent to adultery to handle a woman's breasts or to throw gulall powder over her: the red powder signified a bad design, of an adulterous character. In the Hoolee festival that was practised. The Maharajas at that time made a point of throwing it over their devotees, particularly over the breasts of the women. There is a Ras festival called mundi at which they enjoy each other's wives in a darkened room. This sect is considered to be the most devoted to the Maharaj, he of course is aware of it, but the custom is notorious. The Maharaj is called sometimes "the sea, or ocean of amorous love." It is not understood that the Maharajas have any more wives than any other member of the sect, but it is understood that the whole of the female devotees are subject to them. Witness held the opinion, that men that practised such conduct as thus described, were not fit to be religious preceptors. He had published that opinion. There was a time when witness followed more strictly the doctrines of the sect, but since then he had found reasons to dissent from those views, there were others that held those views with him, they were called ironically Reformers. He had never received any pecuniary reward for propogating these views, but had met with a good deal of abuse. He was an author and journalist before he promulgated these Reform doctrines. He had been induced to propogate these views in consequence of the mal-practises of the Maharaj. There had been Reformers before his time that had published papers in different dialects advocating similar views to those put forth by himself and his party. His object in other views in view than to reform the conduct of the Maharajas. The present plaintiff in this action had organs that set forth the views of the Maharaj, one of which he conducted himself. The plaintiff had sent communications to the defendant's paper, through his secretary, and those communications were inserted in the paper. The plaintiff had taken part in agitation in the question of remarriage of the Hindoo widows. The plaintiff had discussed this question with the witness. The plaintiff had taken a part in other questions that were agitating the public mind at that time. The Maharaj afterwards called a meeting and passed resolutions against the re-marriage of Hindoo widows.

Mr. Anstey here read some translations of certain papers that had been written to the defendant and inserted in his paper. After reading them they were handed into the Court with the printed copies of the papers in which they were published.

Witness continued that a passage in one of those papers alluded to himself and to those parties that acted with him. He witness wrote an article on the "purity of religion" in his paper at that time. There was a society formed who published a monthly publication for the purpose of propogating the views of the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey here tendered a bundle of papers which the witness stated extended over a period of seven years.

Mr. Bayley objected to the admission of these documents as he did not know what they contained, but as they were tendered by the defendant he had reason to suppose that they were antagonistic to his clients interests.

The Court observed that the papers were not yet published.

Mr. Anstey here read a translation about Khrishna and his intercourse with 16.000 women and wherein it was stated by the plaintiff that as man and women sprung from God, there could not be any sin in his playing with his own creatures.

The Court rose at half past five o'clock.

The case will be resumed tomorrow (Thursday) morning.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, January* 25.)

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. DOUGLAS, Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India, to W. GREY, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(dated the 9th November 1861.)

REPLYING to your No. 1800 of the 28th September last, forwarding copies of communications from the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and requesting my opinion on the propositions contained in them for the general improvement of the Department, and whether I consider there is any line which could, as an experimental measure, be conveniently entrusted to a private Company.

2. In the letter from the Calcutta Chamber there is no definite proposition made. The allusion to the indifferent working, which the Chamber anticipate will continue so long as a single wire is the only means of communication, points to the desirability of employing a greater number. I have already alluded to the advantages to be derived from a second line to Bombay in my No. 1526 of 12th September 1861, and the earliest opportunity will be taken on the arrival of the new insulators, which it is understood are on their way from England, to report upon their efficiency or otherwise for insulating a double set of wires in the same support, in view to the sanction of Government being obtained to the employment of an additional wire on the Bombay Line.

3. The Calcutta Chamber attribute the "gross errors which so frequently occur in the Messages" to the employment of Natives and Eurasians. From the evidence of the Complaint Office, I do not consider that gross errors are frequent when compared with the number of Messages transmitted, which during the past official year were 2,40,451 exclusive of those on Departmental service. The complaints regarding errors only, during the same period, were 139, and this, although any obstacles that may have been supposed by the Public to exist to redress in such matters, may fairly be considered to have been removed since the establishment of the General Complaint Office in 1860, and which was in efficient operation during the entire period alluded to by the Chamber. In justice to the Signallers I must remark that, in consequence of the absence of insulation, and the difficulties resulting from the great distances between contiguous Offices, communication is sometimes only possible with Signallers skilled to recognize a word from two or three of its letters, and in this way correspondence has frequently to be carried on during the rains. Of course, this is only possible with the best Signallers.

4. Among the complaints in the extract from the opinions of the leading Merchants of Calcutta, brought prominently forward as examples, I notice that four refer to the changing of figures, and are as follows:—

Thirtieth	for	Thirteenth.
Hundreds	,,	Thousands.
Five	,,	Four.
One thousand	,,	Two thousand.

The liability of the Telegraph to mistakes of this nature is pointed out in Clause XVI. of the Rules of Department, and the means suggested to lessen the risk of errors in this particular are laid down for the guidance of senders of Messages, and where the recommendations there given have been acted upon, I have never known a single instance of error. The European public, although well aware that repetition is desirable for the correct transmission of numbers, persistently neglect the inexpensive insurance obtained by this method, or by giving the doubles or the halves, and I can only ascribe this to some such reason as that lately given to me by the manager of a local Bank in conversation with reference to an error in numbers which had caused loss and inconvenience. It was to this effect: That a few errors occurred in their unrepeated Messages that they did not think it worth their while to pay for repetition. The only remedy for this state of things is for the Department, in justice to itself, to do what its customers decline doing, and to make it a rule that in all cases of proper names, numbers or words used in the abstract and without connection, and where no aid is consequently afforded by the context to the detection of error, that repetition of such words be given by the Department without charge. Some such rule is indispensible if the Department is to be held responsible for the refund of all Messages in which errors are made. The Chamber allude with reference to errors to the "mistaken policy" of employing Natives and Eurasians. Without importing lads from England, Natives and Eurasians must be employed, and the most of our Signallers are Eurasians, the sons of Natives in humble circumstances, and doubtless many errors may be attributed to the limited education of these classes from which alone, as a rule, the Signalling Branch of the Department has hitherto been recruited. Assuming that there is no intention of importing lads from England, I believe that a larger introduction of native Signallers would be an advantage. The recent experience of the Barrackpore Training School has shown that the Natives, who have presented themselves for admittance into the Department, possess, as a rule, a better knowledge of English than the class of Eurasians who usually seek employment in the Telegraph. Although the pay of the former on the scale lately introduced is only half that of the latter class, it has been found sufficient to obtain for the Barrackpore School all the Native Probationers that were required.

4. I consider the chief cause of error to be the youth of the mass of the Signaling portion of the Department, a consequence of the rapid extension of the lines, and perhaps to carelessness resulting from dissatisfaction on the part of those employed, and consequent frequent resignations. I attribute this feeling to the late short-handed condition of the Department which led to excessive work, and also to the knowledge of the Signallers that, under such circumstances, their services could not be dispensed with. This knowledge led to insubordination, and its natural result, dismissal. Another cause of error is doubtless that to which I have before alluded, *viz.*, the defective education of the classes from which the Signalling ranks are filled.

5. The number of lads that have been trained during the past season, by increasing the strength of the Offices, has rendered it possible to dismiss insubordinate Signallers, and as every Signaller now dismissed is debarred by Departmental orders from re-entering the Department, there is now more hesitation in leaving than was formerly the case.

6. Something may, however, be attributed to the method of receiving Messages by sound. Under circumstances otherwise similar, I am inclined to the opinion that receiving by sound admits of at least equal accuracy to that of receiving by sight, but in the former, if a Signaller mistakes a word or hesitates as to its meaning while thinking what word should be put down, several others immediately following, as well as the word on which the doubt arose, will escape his attention, and will be put down incorrectly, and in this case the course of the Message be interrupted, and this is especially the case when a junior and comparatively unskilled Signaller is receiving from an impatient and smart senior. In receiving by sound it also frequently happens that the Signaller, after receiving the first three or four letters, assumes the idea present in his mind as to what the word is going to be, and makes no record of any change in its termination. This is particularly the case with words ending in the plural number, and with such words as "battery," "repeated," "currency," which are liable to be changed into "battalion," "repealed," and "currently," and to any others with similar terminations. There was this great disadvantage in receiving by sight from the original Morse instrument, *viz.*, that the signs were not colored as in ordinary writing, but were merely embossed impressions on plain white paper which were at no time very legible, and were frequently almost illegible either from the light being bad, or from its not falling in the required direction, or from other difficulties which the adjustment of the apparatus necessary for the production of clear indentations offered to Signallers: nevertheless, even under these disadvantages, the system of reading from the embossed tape does appear to have secured greater accuracy than receiving by ear, a result ascribable to the circumstance that under the former plan the receiver not having the capacity of receiving as smartly as the transmitter that of sending, as the Message, on being written down, could be read at leisure. The re-introduction of the system of reading by eye would, I consider, with the present instruments, be impracticable, as I feel convinced that the loud click of the apparatus would have the same effect on the Signaller accustomed to receive by ear who attempted to copy from the tape, as that of a person speaking in the hearing of another writing. The introduction, however, of the new French instruments, the click of the armature of which is nearly inaudible, and in which the Message is written clearly and in a black lettering, will, I have reason to hope, lead to greater accuracy than hitherto, and this the more so as our Establishment is so very largely composed of recently admitted and half-trained lads with whom correct receiving by ear is still a matter of difficulty. It must not, however, be supposed that by any system not purely and entirely mechanical error can be entirely avoided. At each Station at which the Messages has of necessity to be repeated, whether it be received by eye or ear, it must be written down in ordinary characters on paper, and errors arise both in this writing down and in the reading of what is written by the Signaller who has the duty of sending it on. A duplex line would materially contribute to reduce this class of error by permitting the exclusive use of one line for through Messages only, thereby diminishing the number of repeating Stations, and reducing the proportion of errors from the causes just referred to.

7. The Madras Chamber make two propositions:—

1*st.*—"That the date and hour of despatch of a Telegraphic Message be included, if required, free of expense to the sender."

2*nd.*—"That in the case of Messages delivered in an unintelligible shape, a refund be allowed even though the repeating charge may not have been paid."

8. The first proposition is already in force with regard to Service Messages, and I see no reason why the same time had a proposal in view to extend the arrangement to private Messages by charging for every word in the address instead of only for certain words as at present, and giving the date free in every instance.

9. Regarding the second proposal, I consider that the present repetition charge is heavy, and that both it and the night charge might be reduced, the former to 50 per cent, and the latter to 25 per cent upon the Ordinary Message instead 100 per cent as they both are at present. If the Government desire, I will offer no objection to the proposal to give refunds for errors on unrepeated Messages being experimentally introduced, limiting the refund to that portion of the Message rendered unintelligible, and to cases in which it is clear that the portion has been rendered worthless by the error. This principle of partial refund on repetition Messages has lately been introduced in consequence of its having been found that persons have not scrupled to claim refund for the whole value of a Message in which a single word only had been erroneously transmitted. If the concession in the charge for repetition and night charge above suggested be approved, I think that the proposal to give refunds on other than repeated Messages might, for the present, be held in abeyance.

10. The proposal of the Bombay Chamber has reference to the late frauds in that Presidency. As the recent cases are the first which are known to have occurred since the establishment of the Telegraph in 1855, it does not appear to me desirable to appoint "a secret Commitee, under the guidance of an experienced Officer trained in England," in view to bringing the real authors of these frauds to justice, more specially as they appear to be well known, and a want of evidence alone prevented their being brought to trial at the time of Pestell and Allen's conviction.

11. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, the Bengal Chamber are of opinion that "telegraphic communication in India would be worked more satisfactorily and profitably to the Government and the Public if it was entrusted to private enterprize." In no part of the world, with the exception of England and America, are the lines of Telegraph in private hands; and I do not consider that a mixed ownership of the system of lines on the Continent of India would be at all satisfactory either to the proprietors or the public. There are already several lines of Telegraph in private hands, I allude to those of the several Railway Companies which have power to transmit private Messages in all cases where the Government have no co-ordinate lines. Should, however, other private Companies desire to undetake Telegraph management, there is no line which could be so conveniently made over to them as that connecting Calcutta with Rangoon and the local lines in that Province. These lines connecting three very important places of commerce, Calcutta, Akyab, and Rangoon, with the advantages of possible extension to the Port of Moulmein appear to hold out every prospect of being remunerative, and the fact of the Telegraph Lines in Pegu being very largely used in official correspondence, owing to the tardiness of Postal communication, offers additional prospect of profit. Should the Government decide on such a transfer, I think it as well to mention that the Offices are being weeded of unfit Signallers, and provided with the best Instruments, and I have little doubt but that by the end of the year both Establishments, Instruments, and Lines will be in good order, and the business of the Lines ready for immediate transfer to a private Company. I may add that a Line on which I have been requested by the Bengal Government to report, *viz.*, an extension of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Telegraph from the Port of the Mutlah to the mouth of that River, might also, if decided on, be advantageously transferred to a private Company.

Of the Lines and Offices in India generally some (I may instance those hence to Bombay) are much above their self-supporting. There are others, however, which can expect no business except that derived from the Government. These are Lines established for political objects only, such as that from Lahore to Peshawur. The value of the political services rendered by these Lines may be considered by the Government as an equivalent for their cost, but no returns they are likely to yield at any early date would offer any encouragement to a private Company to be connected with them.

I assume that the reasons which might incline the Government to make over a portion of the Lines to a private Company are, that such an arrangement would secure a more honest and economical administration than it is in the power of the Government to command. I do not believe there are any grounds for expecting either result. The English Telegraphist is not more free from the imputation of dishonest trafficking with the news committed to them for transmission, and the history of English Railway and other Joint Stock Associations, both in England and other Countries, I think, proves that while business, if within the compass of a single individual, is as a rule much more economically conducted than it ever could be by Government, there is no reason for believing that where the extent of the business requires the resources of a Company for its management, its administration would, in any respect, be more efficient or more economical than if under the management of the Government.

From W. GREY, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to H. W. J. WOOD, ESQ., Secretary to Bengal Chamber of Commerce,—(dated the 14th January 1862.)

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th of August last, replying to my communication No. 1168, dated the 12th of June.

2. The Chamber was requested in my letter of June to favor the Government with their general opinion as to the efficiency of the Electric Telegraph for commercial purposes, and to furnish a Statement of the total number of Messages sent or received during a given period by any Firm or Establishment connected with the Chamber, showing what proportion of them were delivered with reasonable punctuality and correctness, and in what proportion any delay or error occurred so material as to detract from the commercial value of this means of communication. It was intimated also that the Government would be glad to receive any suggestions the Chamber might have to offer for the improvement of the Telegraph.

3. The Chamber, it is presumed, has been unable to furnish the Statement of Messages which the Government asked for, as no such Statement accompanied your letter, or has been received since.

4. The Committee of the Chamber, in reply to the request for their general opinion as to the efficiency of the Telegraph Department, state that they consider the Department deficient in despatch and accuracy, though, they add, they can only speak practically as regards the latter. In support of their view on that point, extracts from the opinions of several leading Merchants of Calcutta are rubmitted with your letter.

5. The Committee observe that they believe the unsatisfactory working of the Department to be owing "defective construction and bad organization," and they express an opinion that if the construction had been entrusted to persons conversant with the European system, and not to mere theorists, "the chief defects now evident would have been avoided." The defects of construction here alluded to are not specified in your letter. It is urged, however, and perhaps this is meant as an instance of defective construction, that neither correspondence nor

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JANUARY 10.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Times, January 10.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

WASHINGTON, *Dec.* 27.

Omitting all matters of detail till next post, I hasten to announce that the Government of the United States has acceded to the demand of Great Britain and has consented to surrender Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, and their secretaries. This morning Mr. Seward sent to Lord Lyons a request that his Lordship would call at the State Department, and in the interview which took place Mr. Seward handed the British Minister an exceedingly voluminous note, which will no doubt see the light some day in England, and informed him at the same time that the captives were at his Lordship's disposal. Let us take this act as the expression of the conviction in the American Government that they were wrong in retaining their prisoners, and that the seizure was an outrage, nor let us, till we know the nature of the despatch, attribute any other motives to them than the desire to do what is right. The effect in this country, when it is known, will be exceedingly great, for such a dish of humble pie cannot be taken into stomachs which have been disordered by coolish talking without a great deal of nausea. Do not imagine that the real intelligence and worth of the people will disapprove the act. The men I allude to are the writers in the "sensation" press, and the bunkum orators, as well as the more violent Abolitionists, who by insulting menaces and intemperate pledges have bound themselves to oppose the concession, no matter how just it might prove to be. Doubtless, Mr. Seward in the elaborate despatch he has written will seek to show that Great Britain has laid down some new principle in this transaction, and in swelling periods will endeavour to demonstrate that by yielding the prisoners the United States has gained some great point for herself and the world in general from Great Britain, which can never again take political offenders from neutral ships. Let it be so. The case is memorable enough and clear enough to serve as a precedent. No one can doubt but that the relations of both countries would have been much more satisfactory if the Government of Washington had restored the prisoners as soon as it heard of the capture, and if all the irritating writing and speaking to which we have been treated here, and the expense, anxiety, and sense of indignity to which we were exposed in Great Britain, had been obviated. I fear that the wrath to come will be greater than anything yet experienced by us, and that a terrible future is in store for Great Britain, at the indefinite time when so many great things are to come to pass. The Government here, which has thus far got over its external dangers, will now have to face a tremendous ordeal. The sense of justice or right or even necessity cannot prevail over the cherished love of doing what they like among the masses. The Union can get more than half a million of men to fight for her, at a considerable expense, it is true, but moved in the main, let us admit, by love for the Union; but she could, I am assured, raise a million to fight against England. That is, the hate of Great Britain is at least twice as strong as the love of the Union among many millions of Americans. They will be disappointed this time. If Mason and Slidell be surrendered without any extravagant threats in the press, or without any indignation meetings, we may hope that friendly relations will be preserved for years to come, as it will be a token that in a crisis the sound sense, patriotism, and desire to do what is demanded by justice and right predominate in the United States over the violence of popular passion. Let us stand by and see if it will be so, and let us be thankful meantime that we are spared the war which would have been forced on us in vindication of our honour had the Government here been deaf to the voice of reason. The secret of the Government has been well kept. Mr. Seward must have enjoyed the pleasure of tantalizing Mr. Sumner and the other Senators and politicians who thought to worm out his secret, for he is fond of a joke, and could not have been indifferent to the pangs of the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, who to the last persisted in believing or in stating that Great Britain had made no absolute demand which did not admit of either a deliciously long correspondence, or delicate negotiation by mediator or arbitrator. Some of my good friends of the sword who have been very fierce and belligerent will, no doubt, be difficult to appease. Men like M'Dowell, Halleck, and General Scott, who appreciated the gravity of the question, have spoken of it with moderation. Some of them indeed, have from the first maintained that the seizure was unjustifiable. As to the officers of the navy, I must do them the justice to say that those I have met were from the first willing to surrender the Southern Commissioners, and that more than one expressed the strongest disapprobation of Captain Wilkes's act, notwithstanding that the Secretary of the Navy had highly lauded him. Mr. Welles is of the same opinion still, and submits to "*force majeure*." Mr. Fox, the able and experienced Assistant-Secretary of the Navy—a naval officer who has seen the world, and has raised his head above the clouds and mists which blind the vision of his indigenous American who has never stirred out of his own country—differed from his chief. There were people who went about walking and writing in the most patriotic manner about never surrendering till death or afterwards, and seeing every city in a blaze before they would surrender the prisoners. These people will now most probably go about using the same language in another tense, and declaring that it would have been better to have done all sorts of things than to have performed an act of justice, and have averted much bloodshed and misery to two kindred nations, while they at a blow destroyed the possibility of success in the contest on which they had set their hearts. The interval which has elapsed since Monday, when Lord Lyons presented his note, of which he had at several previous interviews discussed the nature with Mr. Seward, was not unreasonably long, though it has given birth to a despatch which might not be characterised in the same way, and the press and the politicans were alike in the dark as to the demands of Great Britain, and the view taken of them by the Government. It was manifestly due to circumstances, and the conviction gradually forced on the state of the navy and the present position of affairs, which prevailed over the indisposition of the highest persons in the State to yield the prisoners. So late as yesterday a violent speech was made in the Senate by Mr. Hale, in introducing a resolution for the correspondence arising out of the Trent affair.

It will be observed that the Congress did not adjourn over the holydays, as was proposed; to the great disappointment of the Government they have sat on, adjouring over a day or two and then resitting with renewed vigour. There are, indeed, symptoms of a disposition on the part of certain Senators and Representatives to turn the Committee on the Conduct of the present War into a committee on the state of the nation, and they talk of sitting *en permanence* or till such time as they have passed measures for the confiscation of the South, and the emancipation of the universal negro. The army will soon be placed under surveillance, if "the Young Chieftain," as the papers were wont to call him, does not effect something. The idea of the fatal month which shall find Mr. Chase with a cent in his locker are fast approaching. Whether Congress can do anything in the premises is hard to say, but it is significant enough that the President did not refer the Slidell and Mason question to the Senate, that he abstained from speaking of it in his Message, and that he did not even refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but that Mr. Seward and he took on their shoulders the responsibility of the decision. Here is a brief report of what took place in the Senate on Thursday, the 26th of December:—

"Mr. Hale submitted, 'That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate copies of despatches and communications which have passed between this Government and the Government of Great Britain, or between this Government or any of its functionaries, relative to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the British steamer Trent; to be transmitted either in open or executive session, as he may judge best.' The affairs of this country in relation to Great Britain were very critical. From the newspaper press and from those who were supposed to stand in confidential relations with the Administration, he learned that the Cabinet had, and for some days had had, under consideration, a measure involving more of good or evil to this country than anything which had ever occurred. He meant the surrender, on the demand of Great Britain, of the persons of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. To his mind a more fatal act could not mark the history of the country—an act that would surrender at once to the lowest possible demand of Great Britain all that was won in the revolution, reduce us to a second rate Power, and make us the vassals of Great Britain. He would go as far as any reasonable man could be expected to go for peace, but no further. He would be willing to submit the question to the arbitration of any of the great Powers of Europe, but he would not yield to the arbitrary and absolute demand of Great Britain for the surrender of these men, even to escape from a war with that Power. Such a submission would be a humiliation to our flag, and he would prefer a declaration of war against Great Britain by this Government. No senator would make more honourable concessions to preserve the peace than he would, but he would suggest that peace was sometimes more dishonourable and calamitous than war. The Administration ought to know the feeling of the people of this country. With the permission of his friend from Indiana (Mr. Lane), he would repeat an observation which that gentleman made at the breakfast-table this morning. That senator said to him that Indiana had already 60,000 men in the field, and in 60 days she would double the number if a war with Great Britain should be brought on. He had seen no gentleman who was in favour of the surrender of the persons alluded to; it would humiliate us in the eyes of the world, irritate our own people, and subject those who sanctioned it to their indignant scorn. If we are forced into a war with Great Britain he did not think it would be because we refused to surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell. That was a pretence. If we are forced into a war it will be because it is determined by Great Britain to force it upon us. They would humiliate us first and fight us afterwards. If we are to be humiliated he preferred that it should be after rather than before a war. War he knew would be a sacrifice to this people. He could see its horrors, its disasters, its carnage, its blood, and its desolation; but still he would say let war come; let our cities be battered down, our armies scattered, our fields barren, for the preservation of the national honour; a regenerating spirit among the people would rebuild the cities, restore the army, and render fruitful the wasted fields. Francis I. of France, at the battle of Pavis, in which his army was annihilated and he was taken prisoner, exclaimed 'All is lost but honour,' and the honour preserved then was the germ of the greatness and glory of France to-day. He prayed that this Administration would not surrender our national honour. He could tell them that hundreds of thousands would rush to arms and bare their breast to its dangers rather than submit to degradation. If this Administration would not listen they would find a fire in the rear that would consume them as stubble. The people would rise and hurl them from the power which they dishonoured. If a war should come he had the satisfaction of knowing that we should not be entirely defenceless and without satisfactory consolation. We should be fighting in that great cause of constitutional liberty which received its baptism in the blood which centuries ago flowed from the scaffold in England and animates millions to-day over the face of the earth—a cause which lies deep in the hearts of Englishmen, whatever may be the policy of their Administration. If this war be determined upon in England it was because it was out of the hands of England's statesmen and in those of petticoggers whom they call law officers. If we are to preserve peace we must preserve honour, and not sacrifice honour to an inglorious peace. If this war is to come it will not be carried on without fighting; and, if we understand our true position, we can proclaim it to every man who speaks the English tongue on God's footstool, and our appeal would go to the hearts of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Frenchmen. Some fears had been thrown out that Louis Napoleon was taking sides with England, and we should have to contend with the combined forces of France and England, but he did not believe it. He believed if Louis Napoleon harboured one single sentiment, entertained one principle, or had one single feeling predominant in his breast, it was to have a fair field to try again the issue which resulted so disastrously at Waterloo; and he assured the Senate that all over this country and Canada and Ireland there were hundreds of thousands of true-hearted Irishmen who have long been praying for an opportunity to retaliate upon England for the wrongs which for centuries that Government has inflicted upon their fatherland. If we knew our own position and our own strength (he alluded to the strength which principle gave us), we had nothing to fear in this contest. He did not pretend to be a prophet, but he thought it required very little sagacity to determine that when England entered upon such a war she entered upon one of more doubtful contigency than any in which she had been engaged. In such a contest England would war with the spirit of the age, with the irresistible genius of liberty, with the sympathies of her own best people, and with a cause that was dear to the hearts of patriots the world over. She would war with a cause upon which we may invoke with confidence the blessings of the God of Liberty, who will not fail in his own time and in his own way to vindicate his own cause. But this war must come, he would repeat, let it come, and let us thank God that he has made us the chosen instruments in his hand of vindicating his own cause.

"Mr. Sumner said the senator from New Hampshire had treated the question on hypothesis. He had said that Great Britain had made an arrogant demand, and that he was against it. How did the senator know that? Who in the senate knew that? Who in the country knew that? He did not believe it. The senator from New Hampshire had expressed a willingness to consent to an arbitration. How did he know that this Administration was not likewise willing to submit to arbitration? Too there could speak for the Administration on that point? He submitted to the senator from New Hamshire that he had spoken swiftly on both those points There was no evidence that could lead him to believe that any arrogant demand had been made, nor was there any evidence that could lead him to distrust the fealty of the Administration on this question. He had a firm conviction that this question would be peaceably and honourably adjusted. He did not believe it was a question to be settled by war, and he hailed with gratitude the suggestion of the senator from New Hampshire in what to a certain extent might be called a war speech. He had expressed a desire to resort to arbitration. He, however, did not wish to be understood as suggesting that that mode was under consideration. He was not authorized to say anything on the subject; and he contented himself with repeating that it was in safe hands, and that it was better for them to reserve themselves for the question when it was presented in a practical form, and not to speak on hypothesis which facts may afterwards show to have been false. The motion was withdrawn."

From Mr. Hale's speech, which is only too well founded in its exposition of the national feeling in many States of the Union, it will be seen what is in store for the Government, and that Mr. Seward had no small danger to face when he resolved to yield up Mason and Slidell, and it will also be observed that American Senators do not always speak wisely, temperately, or with knowledge of law, and that in a grave question of international right they can appeal to the prejudices and passions of the ignorant and inflammable masses of the fierce democracy, which they can wield in no other way. A great evil is averted from Great Britain, but it is impossible to deny that a very serious mischief is generated in the United States themselves, and that there will be clamour against the President and his Cabinet. There will be irritation, too, in the volunteer army. Some of the regiments were rejoicing over the prospect of a war with the British, whom, perhaps, they think more easy to be beaten than the Confederates. In the *quasi*-French and foreign regiments such a sentiment was said to prevail very strongly. The Irish element will also be excited and angry that they could not meet their fellow-countrymen in Canada, who, according to Mr. M'Gee, are quite ready for them whenever they come, in a way they do not anticipate. With the intestinal struggle between the Abolitionists and the Democrats, with an empty treasury, and with a civil war on their hands, the prospects of the people of the United States are dark enough without any additional cause of disunion and faction. Let January pass over without some great victory and the fate of the Government is sealed, and with it something more goes too. At present General M'Clellan is unwell. The weather is very fine. Republican generals ought never to be unwell—time is passing away. But the respectable public will find itself quite mistaken if it supposes it is master of the situation. It is in for the war for the Union, and it must abide the consequences and submit to all the agencies it has evoked. Perhaps it rubbed its eyes a little on Christmas morning, when it saw Dragoons with drawn swords at all the angles of the streets to keep order in Washington, where the sight of a soldier a year ago was a strange phenomenon. The Dragoons are there still, and I was reprimanded by one of them yesterday for cantering down the street. They are nominally to keep order, and perhaps they may be withdrawn when the holydays are over; but it is certainly much a spectacle as I never beheld elsewhere in America. The people take to it quite naturally. Then there are heavy patrols through the streets, just in the old Austrian fashion in Milan not long ago. As soon as General Burnside's expedition is ready it will proceed from Annapolis, and possibly make a diversion on the right flank and rear of the Confederate position on the lower Potomac. Captain David Porter's mortar-shod flotilla, fitting out at New York, may be intended to co-operate with it; but all at events it is expected that General M'Clellan will be enabled to make an onward movement, with every chance of distracting the Confederates by placing them between two fires, as soon as Burnside has fairly landed and has made some progress below. The action of Dranesville has given this army more confidence, and has been admitted by the Confederates to be a serious disaster for their men. The superior arms of the Federalists must in the long run establish a moral as well as a physical advantage over their opponents. A fowling-piece is but a poor match for an Enfield rifle. While the South is cut off from Europe, unless by the chance passage of a vessel through the blockade, the North is importing arms by tens of thousands, and the Hamburg steamers each week are freighted with munitions of war for the Federal troops. All that ought to give victory, in numbers, wealth, and resources, is on their side, and still their progress is not sure, and is very slow. But of its ultimate rapidity and success I have no doubt, and never had any, with the important proviso that the people will tax and give money to the Government to carry on the war. The Treasury Department announces that it is now ready to issue the 7 3-10 notes of the second 50 millions taken by the banks, and it is hoped that subscriptions will flow in; but to my notion that source of income is nearly dried up, and the investments have been falling off at a great rate within the last few weeks, and may be excluded from all calculations founded on tax collections, and the Government will get little indeed from Michigan, Western Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin. By the next mail I will forward the extracts of my journal, in which are some details which may be interesting.

The melancholy and surprising intelligence of the Prince Consort's death was received here on Tuesday by telegraph, which reported that the newspapers of the 15th, brought by the Persia, and taken from her when she was spoken off Cape Race the day before, contained a statement that his Royal Highness expired on the previous day. It sensibly affected every Englishman in our small commnnity, and for some time we hoped against hope that the intelligence was untrue, or that there was some error in the name; but at last the fact was established, and a deep and universal emotion filled our hearts, mingling with the profoundest sympathy for the Queen, and for those on whom the blow has fallen so heavily. If anything could console Her Majesty for the loss, which is irreparable, it would be the exhibition of the nation's grief and the common sorrow of her whole people; but it is a tribute to her virtues and to the character of Prince Albert which is of singular value, that in the midst of the excitement arising out of the difficulties between the two countries, the American press has with one voice expressed its sympathy with the Queen in her grief, and has announced the event in a manner very creditable to the people and gratifying to us. It touches the English heart to hear Queen Victoria spoken of as she is by all classes in America, and, though the praise may be extorted by the blameless life and the domestic qualities of the woman and the Sovereign, it is not the less pleasant to us to listen to it, and to take pride in the honour showered on our Queen by those who are by no means friendly to her subjects. Her misfortune and the calamity to the Royal family and to the country have been treated with respectful condolence in America. May the tears of the wife in whose grief all English-speaking races share be wiped away, and long may she be spared to her country and her children after the Comforter has come and soothed her affliction!

The following notice appeared in the *National Intelligencer* of Christmas-day:—

"THE DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

"It was yesterday announced under our telegraphic head that Prince Albert, the estimable and virtuous Consort of Queen Victoria, died on the 15th of the present month. The intelligence was as unexpected in this country as it will be desolating to the home of the exalted lady who is held in highest respect, not only among those subjects, but wherever else is known, for those qualities which equally adorn the public and the private station, but which, in her case, have been made especially conspicuous by the peculiar felicity alloted to her, under Providence, in the relations of wife and mother as well as in those which she sustains as the honoured Queen of a loyal people. Called as she now is to sit in the shadow of a great affliction, she will be attended by the sympathies of millions in our own country, who but a few months ago found pride and pleasure in tendering to her eldest son the cordial civilities which were meant no less in homage to the virtues of the mother than to the titled rank of the Royal visitor. No passing cloud in the diplomatic relations of the two countries will be suffered to check this natural impulse of the American people at the present moment. May we not rather hope that it will only afford the better occasion of revealing how sincere is the friendly feeling really existing between the two peoples, and how impossible as well as unnatural a thing would be a war between them."

PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.—Twelve elephants were taught to march into a theatre to an harmonious measure, sometimes in a circle, and sometimes divided into parties, scattering flowers around them all the while. Preserving their proper order, they would beat time to the music during the intervals of the dance. Being provided with splendid couches, adorned with paintings and tapestry, and a banquet spread before them upon tables of cedar and ivory, the elephants, in the costumes of males and females personages of distinction, divided into decorously: not one of them voraciously taking an undue share of the delicacies, and all drinking moderately out of cups of silver and gold. Germanious, according to Pliny, exhibited elephants hurling and catching javelins, fighting with each other, and executing the Pyrrhic dance. And it was through their love of music that elephants were taught to dance upon ropes. Some of them walked along a rope or ropes, carrying a litter, containing a fifth, which was feigning sickness. Many writers confirm the testimony of Pliny to the fact that the elephants walked backwards and forwards upon the ropes with equal precision. Seneca, in his Epistles, describes an elephant who, at the command of his keeper, would not merely walk, but would sit down upon a rope. Suetonius describes an elephant who, in the presence of the Emperor Galba, climbed up an inclined rope to the roof of a theatre, and descended in the same way bearing a litter upon his back. Arrian mentions an elephant who performed as a musician to his dancing comrades. With a cymbal fastened to each of his knees, and a third to his trunk, he would beat out measure with astonishing precision and accuracy, while the other elephants danced in a circle round him.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round"*

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